## WASHINGTON. D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1875.

## THE CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Exciting Scenes at the Capitol. AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

Pacific Mail Subsidy and Its Con-

comitants. The Contumacious Witness to be Habeas

Finances-Hunt for Fibre Paper-Resolutions and Bills Introduced.

The morning hour in the House was stupidly duli. Bills as dry as the District treasury had been introduced and referred to committees as dry as the bills-the public must know that since the sale of liquor has been prohibited in the Capitol the committees are necessarily dry. The au-dience get tired and sleepy, and many preferring a promenade through the handsome corridors, or a chat in the statuary room, or a look at the solons of the Supreme Court, left their seats in disgust. The popular branch of the legislative body was for the nonce unpopular, and the visitors took occasion to demonstrate this fact in the nanner in which they departed ex masse. As is usual however, many were sorry for the haste they had exhibited. A seens it is true not uncommo visitor, but very uncommon to the casual one, was about to be enacted. A requeant witness was to be brought before the bar of the House, and fact was made known a few moments after the expiration of the morning hour, but too late to be witnessed by the crowd which had thronged

the galleries.

Mr. Garfield made a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the consular appropriation bill, when Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Commit-tee of Ways and Means, claimed the floor, and arked that Mr. Abert be brought before

as in contempt of the committee. This was agreed to, and while the Sergeant-at-Arms was looking for the witness, one or two pilis were in-

on Louis and affairs for reference, and while it was being read, Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant-at Arms, and Mr. Abert, his prisoner, entered the hall and proceeded slowly about half way down the centre sisle, where they halted. The Clerk did not notice the arrival of the distinguished visitors, and continued the reading of the resolution; but Mr. Dawes did, and at once called the attention of the Speaker to the fact. Mr. Cox asked that the reading be finished, and it was allowed. In the meantime the custodian of Abert and that gentleman stood quigtly in their posi-tions, engaged in conversation. Probably Mr. Ordway was attempting to scare the prisoner into a confession of what had become of the money by reciting to him the terrors of a life in the city jail-probably be was urging him not to divulge; but one thing is certain, the conversa-tion had no listeners. The rending of the resoation was concluded at last, and then Mr. Dawes formally unnounced the Sergeant-at-Arms with

THE RECUBANT WITNESS. The Speaker rapped to order, the members took their seats, and the prisoner and his custodian moved down the aisle immediately in front of the Speaker's table. Mr. Blaine then propounded the usual question, to which Mr. Abert made answer that he would reply if ordered to do so by the House. The members, who seemed to take as what Kris Kingle has put in his stocking Christmas morning, crowded around the witness, whose voice, though tremulous, was distinct, and one of them, a little deafer than his colleague, cried out "louder." He evidently torgot that he was then judging a man who was on trial for the abuse of one of the rules of the House, or he forgot what the rules were. Mr. Dawes next introduced his resolution requesting the Speaker to put two questions to the witness, which was unanimously agreed to, and the questions as adopted were propounded pro forms by the Speaker. The witness again expressed his willingness to answer on the formal order of the House, which was, on motion of Mr. Dawes, made without a dissenting voice, and the witness, in the custody of the rgeant-at-Arms, was again taken to the com

During all this scene the reporters' gallery was crowded with interested speciators, some of them interested to a considerable amount, and as the order was made the Nestor of the Row quietly expressed his opinion of the obedient witness by

However, but few stopped to hear the remarks, but helter-skelter they rushed down stairs, hurried through corridors, and obtained eligible places in the committee-room. Evidently all were not as well posted as the Nestor, and they were anxious to know just where this small sum of \$105,000 out of \$750,000 went. The committee body took their seats, except the pure Fernando Wood, who was probably afraid that he would be dignified: so was Mr. Abert; so was Mr. Shaw. and so was Mr. MacFarland. The remainder of the as sembly did not seem to appreciate the gravity of the situation, and they were neither nervous nor dignified; in fact, they were quite the reverse, with the exception of Mrs. Briggs, (Olivia,)

They were disposed to view the whole thing the light of a joke, and in accordance with this idea they laughed on the slightest provocation and sometimes without any provocation at all.

The committee was called to order, and the question propounded by the chairman to Mr. Abert as

To Jeseph MacFarland, (Philadelphia Press and Boston Globe,) \$25,000; A. W. Randall, (ex-Postmaster General, deceased,) \$5,500; W. B. Shaw, (Boston Transcript,) \$15,000; Wm. Ing-ham, \$5,000; A. B. Corwine, \$1,500; J. M. Morris, (former editor of Chronicle, deceased.) \$1,500; J. G. Berret, for self and Sam. Ward, \$7,500; J. S. Hersey, (messenger in House,) \$11,000; Hamilton G. Fant, \$0,000; O. J. Averill, \$9,000; Charles Abert, \$5,000; Donn Piatt, (editor of the Capital.) den, \$5,000; Charles Sherrill, \$500; R. C. Parsons, \$1,500; — Moran, \$200; — Carwick, \$500; H. G. Fant, \$1,000; A. W. Randall, \$1,000. On the 5th of August there was remaining the sum of \$10,500, which was discosed of as follows: To Abert, \$2,000; wine, \$1,600, and the other thousand was placed to the credit of Mr. Irwin.

a long breath of relief, and those whose were did the same thing; the agony was over and they were prepared to face the music, which they knew they must do. The first witness called was Mr. MacFarland, who testified that he had drawn

MR. JOHN W. FORNEY retaining one dollar. Hersey was next called and stated that the sum was paid him for keeping his eyes open and reporting any facts or rumors on the subject which came under his ob-servation. He dealed positively having used a

additional explanation that for his \$4,500 he had way of influencing his vote. Mr. Averill was the ment. He appeared on the srene in the capacity of a lobbyist, but declared positively that all he had to do or was asked to do was to keep track of current opinion on the subject, and then post Mr. had had repeated conversations with members and others on the subsect, and knew that there bribe any member of the House. He did not know of any money being used for that purpose.

BORN MIL W. B. SHAW was the last witness, and he took the stand with all the nonchalance to be expected from a man who has been before half a dozen investigating committees in one session. He stated his name and basiness, acknowledged the receipt of the \$15,000, and explained that he had rendered ser-wices for it in the shape of keeping the parties well posted. He recounted the story of his copnection with the affair from the introduction by Henry Clews to Mr. Stockwell, and the carrying of stock for him by the latter; his meeting with Irwin was also given, and the further statement wouchsafed that he had simply rendered them a service made possible by his long acquaintance with affairs of legislation, but that he had not sought in any manner to influence a vote nor had rency Comm.

he given away or paid out one dollar of the sum received, except for his personal expenses. He further said that 'se had been for the past twelve sears the regular correspondent of S'JNE STOCK BROKERS

and had by reason of his knowledge of things about the Capitol been able to often supply them in advance with the action agreed upon on important financial measures; that in some cases he was raid a weekly salary for his services, and in others was paid out of the profits of the pool which was formed on his dispatch. He then went out of his way to inform the committee that he had often received important information from the late James Brooks, when that gentleman was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, which with the consent of that gentleman he transmitted to Henry Clews for the benefit of his stock-jobbing operations. Dead men it seems got no mercy from the witnesses yesterday.

CLOSE THE DOORS. At the conclusion of this testimony, Mr. Dawes said the committee would like to have the room, and the crowd left. Judge Fisher, the United States District Attorney, was then invited to a conference with the committee, the result of which, it is said, was an agreement to employ the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, to assist in the prosecution of Irwin, and such other cases as may be required by the committee.

STATEMENT OF JEWIN. After the adjournment of the committee a representative of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN held an interview with Mr. Irwin, when that gentleman stated in regard to the \$5,000 charged to Donn Platt that it was a private transaction, in the nature of a loan, between Mr. Platt and him-self, and that he supposed Mr. Platt, in looking over his papers, would find either a canceled check or the canceled note for the amount, as it had been returned in July, 1872. He was sure that after his return to San Francisco the sum had been charged to his private account. In regard to Hersey and Boyd he said: "I had entirely forgotten about them when I made my answer stating that I had not employed or paid any officer or member of the last House; but that answer is quite true in the essential meaning of the words, for neither Hersey nor Boyd was employed by me to work for the subsidy, nor paid by me to work for the subsidy, nor did I regard them,

MERE SUBDEDINATES, as officers of the House. I requested them to watch the movements of the lobby sent here from New York to work against the subsidy, and also the advocates of the other steamship lines who were trying to saddle their bill on ours, and to report all hosille movements coming within their knowledge. After the bill had passed I directed Mr. Abert to make them a handsome present each, in return for their services, indicat-

Some comment having been excited by the apparent discrepancy between the amounts paid Mr. Averill and the late Mr. Randall, whose assistant Mr. Averill testified he was, Mr. Irwin said that Governor Randall had previously received a large portion of his compensation as well as expenses; in fact, that Governor Randall had been employed continuously in this business

The Senate opened with a short debate on the resolution of Mr. Clayton, asking for information in reward to the Coushatta disorders, during which the action of Major Merrill was discussed pro and con. Next came a little talk about the tone of certain papers, and then the event of the day-the speech of Senator Schurz. This had been expected, and in anticipation of the event the galleries were thronged on all sides, even that pertion set apart for the use of the diplomatic corps, while the reporters' gallery could have been easily sold for a dollar a seat. A motion was made to admit ladies to the floor, but Mr. Hamlin objected, and those who had ladies to provide for got them in the private lobbles and provided them with seats. The floor of the Senate, outside the desks, was soon occupied by gen-tlemen entitled to its privileges, including fully represented. The Senator read from a carefully prepared manuscript, but he did it in the eloquent manner for which he is famous, and received the

close attention of his listeners.

He reviewed the entire Southern question from his standpoint, which of course did not accord with the views of the majority, but when he turned to recent affairs in Louisiana he argued from false premises in asserting that the Legislature was called to order by the proper officer, and the duly elected and returned members were present, and participated in the election of Wiltz. The speech will, it is thought, be replied to at length by Mr. Morton in a few days.

Irwin Applies for a Writ of Habeas Corpus The counsel of R. B. Irwin, the witness who refused to answer certain questions relative to the Pacific Mail investigation, sued out a writ of habess corpus on Saturday. The petition on which the writ was granted sets forth that the petitioner was summoned as a witness before the House Committee of Ways and Means; that the committee had no legal right to propound the questions which he refused to answer. He al leges that he is detained in custody in violation of law, and that his constitutional rights as a citi zen have been infringed upon.

SERVING OF THE WRIT. The writ was served on the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House on Saturday night, and made re-turnable to-day before Mr. Justice MacArthur.

turnable to-day before Mr. Justice MacArthur. It is as follows:

District of Columbia, to wit: The President of the United States to N. G. Ordway, Sergeantal smooth of the United States of America, greeting. You are hereby commanded to have the body of Richard B. Irwin, detained under your custody, it is said, together with the day and cause of his being taken and detained by whatever name he may be called in the same, before the following the said District, at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Tucsday, the 12th of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock (noon) of said day, to do and receive whatsoever shall then and there then this wit. Wilness: Arthur MacArthur, one of the justices of said court, the 9th day of January,

The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the District Attorney were also served with notices of the issue of the writ. The prisoner iares much better than the ordinary denisen of Hotel de Crocker. His room is well furnished, and he is surrounded by two or three waiters to

obey his slightest wish. In addition to these, his private secretary and the detail from the Capitol police are in constant attendance. To all appear-ances the things look as if the fastidious Irwin was only playing prisoner, and detainers for fear he may sink under the ordeal imposed in conse-quence are determined that all the delicacies of the season shall be afforded him, and that waiters

Yesterday Mr. Irwin was called on by the Surcame, no doubt, with a view to ascertaining the state of his health-and Col. Donn Piatt, of the Capital. During the day the prisoner was walk-ing about his room, and dictated a letter to his private secretary. He is fashionable in his hours of rising and taking his meals. At 8:30 o'clock he abandons his couch, and a short time thereafter takes his first meal, usually eggs, toast and and at 5 his dinner. At 11 o'clock he retires to his comfortable "little bed."

The Louisiana Question.

A full meeting of the Southern outrage com-mittee was held yesterday morning for the pur-pose of hearing the views of the sub-committee which returned from New Orleans on Saturday in Louisians there was no intimidation of colored voters; second, that the White League discussed but voted down, a proposition to discharge servants who voted the Republican ticket; third, that the returning board was a fraud; fourth, that United States troops executed orders issued by Marshal Packard on election day; fifth, that the disorder in the Louisiana Legislature had ceased, and the meeting was entirely orderly and quiet, at the time General De Trebriand entered to arrest the members: sixth, that the only re quest Speaker Wiltz made of General De Tro-briand was to keep order in the lobby outside of the hall; seventh, that the people of Louisiana generally have no sympathy with the Keliogg government, and that colored men who say they are National Republicans proclaimed themselves as State Democrats, in order to get rid of Kellogg eighth; that the police force in New Orleans is demoralized. As this does not in the least accord with the opinion of the committee on the state of affairs, they will proceed in a body to the city of New Orleans, and take testimony before the

The Fibre Paper.

In accordance with previous arrangements some fity-odd female cierks of the Treasury Department left Sunday night for the Glenn pape Mr. Isaac Thornton. Five others also left for New York, in charge of Mr. C. O. Adams, for the purpose of visiting a paper mill near that city. The objects of these visits are to discover, if nos sible, how the New York Hank-Note Company came in possession of the localized fibre note paper which they presented to the Banking and Cur-

will make a careful count of every sheet of paper in the mills, a task that will probably occupy a

week.

The Department sent yesterday merning fifty employees to the establishment of the Columbian Bank Note Company, of this city, for the man mank note Company, of this city, for the same purpose. Work had already been begun, but the officers of the company immediately stopped the hands, and the fibre paper and the books of the company were promptly handed over to the Government investigators. After a hard day's labor the job was accomplished, an the company was left in possession of its busi ness, with a certificate that the count was right to a sheet. Work will be resumed this morning, and continue as usual.

The Pacific Mail Inquiry. Don Carlos Declares Himself Head of the The Committee on Ways and Means met as usual yesterday morning, and the proceedings were opened with the testimony of Hon. John B. Storm, of Pennsylvania, who testified that Mr. Parker, of New Hampshire, had told him that while the vote on the subsidy act was pending in the House he had been stopped in the corrider. on his way from the ladies' gallery, by some one who offered to give him \$1,000 if he would go back to the gallery and not vote on the bill.

Mr. Parker was called, but had no recollection of the conversation, or that he had been offered money. He did remember a conversation at the time among a group in the lobby in which it was said that if members did not desire to vote they need not, but it was not aimed at him. Lyman Elimore, of N. Y., testified that he was a prac-ticing lawyer in New York, but spends six months of each year in Washington, where he had on several occasions been introduced to a Genera Smith. One day Smith asked him if he knew the New York attorney of the Pacific Mail Com pany, stating that he was to be paid by him : large sum of money, and asked witness to iden-tify him, which he agreed to do. Subsequently Schumaker came into the office of witness and threw down a check for \$50,000. Witness said it was not for him and asked, "you are not going to pay in checks, are you?" Schumaker then left, and during his absence Smith came and remained until he returned. Witness said, "this is the General Smith who told me he expected some money from you." Schumaker three on the dressing case a roll of bills and said to Smith "Count that," which he did. The top bill was for \$1,000, and the package was not more than an inch in thickness. After the money had been counted, witness said to Smith, "That was a good deal of money for one man to have," when he replied, "It is not all for me." About six months after he was introduced to Gen. Morgan L. Smith, and at first thought that he was the same Smith who had received the money; but after subsequent interviews and a further acquaintance, had grave doubts on the subject. He was introduced to Gen. Morgan L. Smith by Mr. E. A. Ingersoll in the rooms of Mr. John C. Connor, an ex-member of Congress. He knew that the Gen. Smith he identified was neither Giles A. nor Baldy Smith. Mr. Abert was then recalled, but declined to reveal the names of the gentlemen to whom he had paid the

\$106,000 unless directed to do so by the House. Mr. Kasson's Supplement. cer to on the dollar in gold, and every succeeding term of four months the rate shall be advanced ne per cent., until par is reached. Section 2 authorizes the exchange of legal

tenders for gold at a rate one per cent, below the rates established by the first section. Section 3 provides that when there is not a sufficient som at the Treasury or sub-treasuries to meet the demand certificates shall be issued which shall represent greenbacks or coin, as the cas may be, and be receivable whorever the currency

their notes at par whenever the United States legal-tenders are so redeemed.

succeeding quarter until the greenbacks shall be Financial Affairs. Receipts from internal revenue sources yester-day were \$547,897.70. National bank notes received for redemption vesterday, \$454.010, The following is the financial exhibit of the Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, \$11,746,322; special deposit of legal tender

for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$42.828. \$27,739,500; outstanding legal tenders, \$382,900, Democratic Consultation. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun is re-sponsible for the statement that "at the sugges-

tion of prominent Democrats of the country a meeting will be held here some time this week consisting of a leading Democrat from each State to consider the political situation. It is under stood that ex-Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, will preside, and that the consultation will be pri

How Contempt is to be Punished. The following is the text of Mr. Burrows' bill to provide for the punishment of contempt: Be if enacted, &c., That each House of Congress may punish as a contempt, and by imprisonment, a breach of its privileges, or the privileges of its members; but the term of imprisonment which such House may impose for any contempt shall not extend beyond the same Congress.

Centennial Peace Conference. Mr. McCrary's resolution for a peace confer ence at Philadelphia at the time and as a part of the Centennial celebration authorizes the Presi dent to appoint commissioners to such a congress and to invite the appointment of delegates from all civilized nations to meet in such a conference Louisians in the Cabinet.

There was a special meeting of the Cabine yesterday for the purpose of considering the Pres 1:30 the session adjourned.

Rank of Lieutenant General. The bill introduced by Mr. Berry, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, to abolish the office of Lieutenant General, simply provides for the

Senstors Boutwell, Scott, Morton, Clayton and Dorsey and Gov. Brooks, of Arkansas, and Representative Townsend had audience with the Presi-

The House Committee on Elections held a ser sion yesterday morning, and by a vote of 8 to 1 agreed to report invorably on Mr. Hasleton's resolution, declaring that Mr. Cannon, Delegate from Utah, is incligible to a seat in the House.

Patents were issued yesterday by the Commis-sioner of the General Land Office for the Great

CURA

sary. New York, Jan. 11.—A letter from Havana dated January 5, says: "There is some enthusi asm in the interior towns over the accession of Alfonso. Among the better informed classes of Spaniards here the opinion is quite general that the proclamation of Alfonso has been premature, and that it is very likely that he will be compelled to abandon Spain again before the year expires. There is no change in military affairs. The number of available troops is barely sufficient to prevent the insurgents from undertaking any movement of magnitude in Cineo Villas, while the entire central department belongs to that body of troops, whether Spaniards or in-surgents, which happens to occupy any particu-lar spot of ground,"

Reading Railway.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 .- At a meeting of the di rectors of the Reading railroad to day the annua the past year to be \$14,452,122; gross expenses, \$8,731,916; net profits, \$5,720,206; increase profits

SYMPATHY FOR LOUISIANA.

Bourbons.

The Tilton-Beecher Case Fairly Opened-

Brief Telegrams.

New York effervesced last night at the Coope

Institute most extravagantly. The long-bottled

wrath instigated by the false dispatches from

New Orleans ran its full course. The venerable Wm. Cullen Bryant and Peter Cooper were pres-

ent as sponsors for the movement, and to impart

to it that degree of respectability which would warrant an elaborate report of the proceedings. Mayor Wickham presided, and, on taking the

chair, read the following dispatch from New Or-

ple will not be goaded into a conflict with the United Stated troops. A committee is preparing evidence to refute the slanders of Sheridan, and we rely on the moral support of our sister States to restore to us as American freemen our

right of self-government. [Immense applause.]

Mr. Bryant then made an address.

be is in his dotage.

wait on Ger

The dispatch was signed by John McEnery,

It was an eloquent and bitter attack upon the

President as an ambitious Cosar. He has evi-

the Herald, and adopted its delirious ravages as

his own. If he maker many more such speeches

the old peet will afford grounds for suspicion that

A list of seventy vice presidents and twenty

secretaries was read and howled in, and resolu-tions abounding in choice denunciations were

passed unanimously, having been proceded by

the requisite lying whereases.

Mr. Evarts made a regular lawyer's plea for

the Democrats. Of course, it was able, but

starting upon false premises it amounted to but little.

St. Louis sympathized slightly, and passed the

usual resolutions of indignation. Judge J. D. Bryden presided and Captain Isaac M. Mason

was secretary. Colonel James O. Broadhead

The Baltimore city councils last night passed the usual Democratic stereotyped resolutions de-

nouncing the President, and protested against

some alleged acts of which he was never guilty.

PROTEST OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE

The following document, which explains itself,

wait on General De Frontians, appeared at the bar of the House, escorted by said special committee.

(Signed) ROBERT F. GUICHARD,

(Signed)

Robert F. Guichard,
(Signed)

Representative of St. Bernard,

Office of Sechetary of State,

Lew Orleans, January 7, 1875.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing protest is a true copy of the original on file and of record in this office. I also hereby certify that it contains a true copy of the names of the members of the House of Representatives who signed that protest.

bers of the House of Arguments the protest.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State

this 7th day of January, A. D. 1875, and

[L. s.] of the independence of the United States
the ninety-ninth.

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

LETTER FROM WENDELL PHILLPS.

Respectfully, WENDELL eneral Belknap, Washington, D. C.

[Special to The Republican. ]

THE DEMOCRATS WANT TO TRADE-KELLOGG BY

New Onleans, Jan. 11 .- A committee from

the Democratic members elect waited upon Gov-ernor Keilogg to-day to try to make a compro-

mise. The Governor replied the time for com promise talk had passed. The Democrats were almost half of the House, and if they were sin-

cere in their professions of desire for good government they had only to take their sears, and

wanted. He point-blank refused to lend his in-

fluence to any reorganization of the House with

The German War Vesseles-A Carlist Defeat-

lamation-Bismarck's Designs.

tablished.

flag unstained.

Movements of the King-Don Carlos' Proc-

London, Jan. 11 .- The German war vessels

Albatross and Nautilus, which had arrived at Christian Saud, Norway, from Santander, Spain,

were ordered to return to the latter place. One

been received at the ministry of war of an er-

of them has already arrived there,
Madhid, Jan. 11. — Official intelligence has

gagement in the province of Valencia between

were defeated, with a loss of forty killed and

The Spanish Orders of Charles III, Isabella

capital on Thursday. It is reported that Don

Carlos is determined on a vigorous prosecution of the war notwithstanding the restoration of the monarchy. The Government will accordingly di-

rect the resumption of active operations against

New York, Jan. 11.—A Herald special from

London says Don Carlos issued a proclamation, dated headquarters Vera, January 6, in which

has led him to consent to being the instrument of

the same persons who expelled him and his mother, notwithstanding which he makes no pro-

test. The dignity of himself and army is the

only protest he can offer. He avers that he will remain faithful to his holy mission and keep the

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1 a. m .- The Timer has reast

to believe that Bismarck has intimated to Spain that the German Government will defer the recognition of King Alfonso until the decree

suspending two Protestant newspapers, and clos

ARKANSAS.

How Southern Protests Are Manufactured.

ing the Protestant chapel in Cadiz is repealed.

many wounded. Forty of the insurgents were

The following letter was received here yester-

and Hon. Henry C. Brockings made addresses.

ntly been reading the nightmare narratives of

NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS AND BALTIMORE. VIEWS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

Mr. Kasson's finance bill, proposed as supplemental to the specie payment act, proposes that after the 1st of November, 1875, greenbacksshall e redeemed at the Treasury at the rate of ninety

they represent would be receivable. Section 4 requires national banks to redeen

Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations: John M. Thacher, of Va., Commissioner of Patents; Ellis Spear, of Mc., Assistant Commissioner of Patents; Marcus S. Hopkins, of Va., Examiner-in-Chief of Patent Office: Albert G. Edwards, Assistant G. Kegley, Collector Internal Rovenue, Eighth district Va . S S Farwell Collector Internal Revenue, Second district, Iowa; C. B. Lines, Receiver of Public Moneys, Topeka, Kan.; E. J. Jankins, Receiver of Public Moneys, Republi-

Mr. Fields' bill supplemental to the act to pro-vide for the resumption of specie payments pro-poses that the ten per cent. reduction of duty on articles enumerated in section two of the tariff act be repealed, and that after March 1, 1875, an ad all commedities the growth and production of for

day merning:

BOSTON, January R. 1875.

Sir: I intrude on your time to thank the Administration for the course taken in Louisiana. Sheridan's judgment is entirely correct. You must have, or can easily obtain, abundant evidence to sustain him. I trust the President will support him prompty and vicorously. Be sure the North will raily around Grant in such circumstances. I wish to express to him my graitude as a citizen for the decision and sagacity in dealing with the White League. One firm, decisive hour will scatter the whole conspiracy. Left to their if will keep the South in turnoil and land her in bankruptcy, if not in rebellion. Respectfully, Wayner, Decision, D. C.

ident's message relative to Louisiana. The mes-sage not being ready, some unimportant conver-sation was had on the subject generally, and at

repeal of so much of section 1,094 of the revise statutes as provides for the office of Lieutenant

dent yesterday morning previous to the special session of the Cabinet. The Mormon Delegate.

Quicksilver Mines.

Enthusiasm for Alfonso-More Troops Neces-

(Special to the Republican.)
LITTLE HOCK, Jan. II.—The publication in the
Gezette of a card denouncing Sheridan was signed
by eight or ten ex-Union soldiers, some of them being of doubtful reputation. It has brought to the front over three hundred Union officers and Sheridan's course in Louisiana. Leak, Methodist minister, publishes a card, saying that he signed the card denying Sheridan's charge of terunder a misapprehension of the contents. He has no fault to find with Sheridan's telegram. Hali a dozen merchants met to-day and passed resolu-tions denouncing Sheridan for Smithee, the As-sociated Press agent, to telegraph North

GERMANY.

Government Sustained by a Handsome Majority.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—In the Reichstag to-day the landsturm bill passed a second reading. The most important clause, which gives the Government power to supply the landwehr from the landsturm, was agreed to by a vote of 176 to 104. The members of the Fortschritt and Centre voted with the minority.

Discovery of the "Ellen" of Fitz-Greene Hal-Heck-A Correspondence of Forty Years Ago. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press explains the one bit of real, but unsatisfied, heart romance that sweetened, and yet embittered, the life of Fitz-Greene Halleck, one of our purest yet weetest peets. We print it in full, because we know that our readers comprise a large number of Halleck's admirers, and, of course, they have all sympathized with his passion for "Ellen," and will gladly learn who she was:

Here, in the dim, misty twilight of a take De-cember morning, let me try to tell you afferyone of the "might have beens"-pertaining to two of the most gifted of the children of song that this country has produced. The parties are: A plain, simple-hearted country maiden, brought up in the "back-woods," as they used to say, who never was in a ball-room or a theatre in her life; the other, one of the most courted and petted sons of genius and poesy that ever graced the parlors of New York, and whom the nation has capacity for appreciating real feeling, who has not heard of "The Lost Poem," let me say, turn to James Grant Wilson's "Life and Letters of Fits-Greene Halleck," published by D. Appleton & Co., 1869, pages 373-390.

. To those who have taken any interest in Halleak the mere announcement of the fact that the mystery pertaining to the identity of "Elien A. F. Campbell" is about to be explained will be suffi clent to waken a lively interest. Shrouded as this whole story has been in an impenetrable mystery for nearly thirty-eight years, it is better that I say, in the arst place, that my narrative is simply and strictly true. The gentleman from whom I derive the facts is one of the manufacturing and merchant princes of Pittsburg, one of the very best read men, and at the same time one of the most original thinkers, and has been identithe most original thinkers, and has been identined with almost everything that has given the
Smoky City a good name within the last twenty
years, and yet of such shrinking and almost morbid modesty that no consideration could induce
him to allow me here to give his real name. In
this and some other respects he is singularly like
the gifted lady of whom I am writing, who was
brought up side by side with him and sisters. As
I pass, let me say that it is no small credit to the
denomination of Friends, from which these people
spring, that in this age of publicity so many of
them retain that loveliest of all graces—real
genuine modesty.

them retain that lovellest of all graces—real genuine modesty.

It seems not a little remarkable to me that "lost" seems to attach to so much of this romantic story. For instance, that so few of Haliceck's letters to Ellen have been preserved. Prixing them so highly as she evidently did, it seems singular that she should have destroyed them, together with the priceless reasures of her own beautiful imaginings, in the shape of poems, tales and other compositions. How strange it seems that when she is known to have written enough to have made a good-sized volume, there should not remain a trace of them but "the lost poem" remain a trace of them but "the lost poems which I am about to give yout. The not unnatural inference is that there was nothing in the poems of this country maiden worth preserving. The ample answer to this is that among the papers of Halleck his reply to her beautiful challenge is preserved, as well as a number of her letters—letters simply marvelous, as coming from an apparently unlettered, uncultured country girl, who probably in all her life never saw a large city. How true that "many a flower is born to blush unseen!" As I read the gay badinage—the graceful and touching tenderness, the acquisite turns of thought in this poem and these letters—I am amazed to see how nature, in her beautiful simplicity, asserts herself, even under a Quakor ain a trace of them but

turns of thought in this poem and these letters—
I am amazed to see how nature, in her beautiful
simplicity, asserts herself, even under a Quaker
garb, and far, far away from all the giare of
fashion, pomp and show. When shall we learn
that in these retired country villages and hamlets, and in the homes of the peor and lowly,
thought and feeling, as well as the noblest religion, is to be found far more frequently than in
our pride and folly we find it possible to believe?
Miss Flanner was the cldest daughter of William Flanner and his wife, Penina, who came to
Mount Pleasant, at an early period, from Virginia, probably not far from the North Carolina
line. They were always in moderate circumstances. He was a very acceptable preacher in
the Society of Orthodor Friends; a man of fine
imagination, of deep, sympathetic feeling; utterly without sham or pretence, of deep religious
convictions, filled with the idea of deing good to
the bodies and souls of mon. This will account,
in considerable degree, for the straightened circumsiances of his family, as he was a groat part
of his time away from home, and, of course, his
farming operations were much neglected.
Miss Flanner had three brothers and three
sisters. Two of the brothers became eminent
physicians, having graduated in Philadelphia, was received here to-day:

New Obleans, LA., Jan. 4, 1875.

His Excellency Wm. P. Keilogg, Governor:

Six: The undersigned, members-elect of the House of Representatives of the Genoral Assembly of this Sia.e, assembled at the hall of the House in the State-boure, at 12 o'clock this day, and answered to the call made by the clerk. Immediately thereafter the chair was forcibly taken possession of in violation of law, and an attempt was made to organize the House contrary to law. We cannot obtain our legal rights unless the members-elect are placed in possession of the hall. Whenever the hall is cleared of all persons, save the gentlemen elected, we will proceed to organize.

We therefore invoke your aid in placing the hall in possession of the members-elect, that we may attend to the performance of our dutics. hall in possession of the members-elect, that we may attend to the performance of our duties.

Here follow the signatures of fifty-one Republican members of the Legislature.

I sign this document on the ground that the Conservative members of the House have set the

being aided by members of the Society of Friends to get an education. One became a farmer. Thomas, the eldert, settled in Zanesville, Ohio, after his graduation, and soon built up a good practice, and, like a good-hearted brother and son, sent home nearly all his first earnings, and thus "Albi-Cottage" was built. It was named by the poeters herself, with true poetic feeling, "The Cottage of Purity." And there to this day "Albi-Cottage" bowered in vines, still stands. This brother went to Wheeling in 1823 to investigate the nature of cholers, which in that year made its first appearance in this country, and spread fear and apprehension in exery direction. In a ten days he returned to his beloved Albi Cottage and his sisters, saying to his loved ones, "Easte cholers," and died within twenty-four hours.

Miss Flanner was always foud of reading, and seems to have had incilities in this way that can hardly be credited as likely to be found in an out-oi-the-way village in the woods of Ohio, fifty years ago. She often engaged in teaching, not from sholes, but from necessity. All of them had to work, but the work was rather a stimulus to mental activity than a reason for neglect of culture, and this in a large degree characterised the small community. Miss Flanner, in order to preserve her secret from the postmaster and others, often sent the sister of a friend, then a little girl, to the post office for the letters from Halleck. She was singularly and perhaps morbidly rensitive. She was tail and graceful, and had a sweet, animated and intellectual face, rail of sensibility, and when silent and thoughtful her face wore a pensive, sad expression, but when engaged in conversation it lighted up with animation and intelligence. When her feelings were wounded she put her hand to her face, and immediately her tears would come trickling between her white fingers. She was a fine conversationalist, and was the queen of the circle in which she moved. She newer could get over the ices that she, though in perfectly innocent, girlish fun, had commenced the correspondence, that she must, if the yielded to his entreaties for a personal interview, and this should result in a refere Miss Flanner was always fond of reading, and

cheer could get over the iclea that she, though in perfectly innocent, girlish fun, had commenced the correspondence, that she must, if the yielded to his entreaties for a personal interview, and this should result in a union, always feel that she might seem to have been the wooer.

As I read to my friend, from the Indianapolis Journal of November 20, the article which suggested this letter, he said: "It is trull it is true!" and it was dimicult to repress the tear of sympathy over this wonderful story of "what might have been" had these two gifted beings been permitted to come together. But she absolutely refused him a personal interview and succeeded in cluding him in his efforts to find her. She felt that with an interview all the illusion would vanish—that he who had been accustomed to the flatteries and attentions of the high-born and high-bred and jeweled daughters of fashion, in their gorgeous robes and magnificent palaces, could not tolerate her plain. Quaker simplicity and lowly surroundings, and she—all unwisely—preferred that he should be to her the idol at a distance that she loved to worship, and she to him an "Ellen of the mind."

The thought has pressed itself on my mind ever since I began that this story ought to have a true poet for its narrator. With perfect consciousness of my unitiness to do justice to the subject, I have nevertheless thought it better to give the story in its beautiful simplicity and truth rather than let it again be lost.

I append from the Indianapolis Journal the two beautiful poems. Halleck's can be found in his "Life and Letters," page ET, as well as some extracts from the same work, as quoted by the Journal, as many may not have the life at hand: "A party of young leddes and gantlemen of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, assembled at the house of a friend in that village to 'watch the Olid Year out." The incoming year was 1836—leap year. Amid the merriment of the occasion some one suggested that the ladies should avail themselves of the privilege which it brought and open a corre

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT. THE MERRY MOCK BIRD'S SONG. O'er fields of snow the moonlight falls,
And soltily on the snow-white walls
O' Albi Cottage shines;
And there beneath the breath of June
The honeysuckler' gay festoon,
And multiflors twines,

And forms a sweet embowering shade, Pride of the humble cottage maid, Who now transformed and bold, Beneath the magic of a name, Those equal rights presumes to claim, Rights urged by young and old. And who is she, to fame unknown, Who dares her challenge thus throw down Low at the feet of one

ous stand As when she roamed a careless child To pluck the lorest blossoms wild, Of climbed some pendant brow Of rock or cliff, to gather there Some tempting flower that looked more fair Than all that bloomed below,

So now like Eve in Paradise, unmerous offerings round her rise Of love and friendship bland

Like that fair plant of India's fields
That most when braised and broken yields
That most when braised and broken yields
Its fragrance on the air—
Such is the heart I offer thee,
Pride of my country's minstreley!
Oh, is it worth thy care? Oh, is it worth thy eare?

She signed this Ellen A. F. Campbell, incorporating her initials with the name of Scott's Lady of the Lake, and forwarded it to the poet. In those days of slow coaches much time must necessarily eispse before a response could be received, and it is but natural to suppose that during the iterval buoyant hope and lively thought alternated with misgivings and doubt as to the reception of her letter.

Perhaps when the first glow of adventurous

feeling passed she half regretted her action and left the natural shrinking of a woman's heart from offering itself unasked, even in jest. And when at last the long-looked for, hoped-for packet arrived, with what trembling eagerness she must have opened and read it! TO ELLEN.

THE MOCKING BIRD

The Scottish border-minstrel's lay Entranced me off in boyhood's day; His forests, glens and streams, Mountains and heather blooming fair; A Highland lake and lady were The playmates of my dreams.

Years pass'd away; my dreams were gone; My pilgrim footsteps press'd alone Loch Katrine's storied shores; And winds that wing'd me o'er the lake Breathed low, as if they feared to break The music of my oars. No tramp of warrior men was heard;

For welcome-song or challenge-word I listen'd, but in vain; And, moor'd beneath his favorite tree, As valuely woo'd the minstrelsy Of gray-hair'd "Allen Bane." I saw the Highland heath flower smile I saw the Highland heath flower smil In beauty upon Ellen's isle; And couched in Ellen's bower, I watched, beneath the lattice leaves, Her coming, through a summer eve's Youngest and leveliest hour.

She came not; lonely was her home Herself of airy shapes that come, Like shadows to depart. Are there two Ellens of the mind? Or have I lived at last to find An Ellen of the heart? For music like the borderer's now Rings round me, and again I bew Heiore the shrine of song, Devoutly as I bowed in youth; For hearts that worship there in truth And joy are ever young.

And well my harp responds to-day, And willingly its chords obey The minstrel's sloved command; A minstrel maid whose infant eyes Looked on Uhio's woods and skies, My school-books sunset land.

And beautiful the wreath she twine Round "Albi Cottage," howeved in Hound "Aibi Cottage," howered in vines
Or blest in sleigh-bell mirth;
And lovelier still her smile that seems
To bid me welcome in my dreams
Beside its peaceful hearth. Long shall a deem that winning smile

Long snail I deem that winning sm But a mere mockery, to beguille Some lonely hour of care; And will fais Ellen prove to be, But like her namesake o'er the sea, A being of the air? Or shall I take the morning's wing, Armed with a parson and a ring, Speed hill and vale along, And at her cottage hearth, ere night, Change into flutterings of delight, Or (what's more likely) of afright, The merry mock-bird's song?

The merry mock-bird's song?

Accompanying the poem was a short letter in which he thanks her for her beautiful lines: "Though they did not seriously intend to make me a very happy man, they have certainly made me a very proud one."

He naks her to accept a copy of his poems "in consideration of the beauty of the type and the vastness of its margin," and closes thus: "I am, dear Miss Campbell, very grateful, or, if you are in good earnest, as I very much fear you are not, I am, dearest Ellen, very affectionately yours.

"FITZ-GREEN HALLECK."

Her reply to this is a letter of considerable

"FITZ-GREEN HALLECK."

Her reply to this is a letter of considerable length, in which she thanks him for the promise of the book, and declares that "eager expectation stands tip-tee on the misty heights of the blue Ohio to hall its approach." She closes by saying that when he is in "lashlon's crowded hall," or listening to the "trump of deathless fame," she would not claim one thought:

"But when the busy crowd is gone, And brightly on the western sky The changeful sunset hues are thrown— Oh, wit thou hither turn thy eye And send one gentle thought to her Whose spirit ever turns to thine, Like Persia's isol-worshiper, Or Moslem to his prophet's shrine?"

Or Moslem to his prophet's shrine?"

The correspondence continued throughout the year, growing more and more interesting. The gay badinage ceased, and was succeeded by earnestness on both sides. Though still preserving her incognite, and shielded by her assumed name, we find the lady growing timid as the poet grows ardent in his protestations of admiration and esteem. At one time she says: "Every step that I have made in your acquaintance has increased my timidity. With a reckless laugh I flung my offering on the current of accilaugh I fiting my offering on the current of accident, little thinking it would ever bring me back tears and smiles, anxious thoughts and fewered dressms." Toward the end of the year she intimates that the terms of her privilege will soon expire and the correspondence must close. The peet replies, urging its continuance, and speaking of the happiness it has afforded him, and the desire to know her personally. She replies: "I had written to Mr. Halleck for the last time; but you know before I confess it that I am but too happy to be convinced by your prefound logic that it is not only my privilege but my duty to respond. Your witty assumption of your extensive privilege has delivered my 'woman's pride' from the bartile of a word, 'for whose adamantine bars, perhaps, I have not shown a proper

mantine bars, perhaps, I have not shown a proper reverence."

After the interchange of a few more letters, the poet announces his intention of seeking the home of his lair correspondent, and meeting face to face the lady whom as "Elien Campbell" he had learned to highly esteem. This proposal filled Miss Flanner with dismay. Remembering that she had commenced the acquaintance, she reflected that a tacit agreement to the poet's wish would place her in the character of wooer. An ardent admirer of Haileck's poems, nothing could have afforded her more pleasure than to have met him, but under the circumstances she felt that she must not encourage his coming. Her have met him, but under the circumstances she felt that she must not encourage his coming. Her reply was posted at Washington, whither she had sent it in care of a relative, and to that address the poet's subsequent letters were addressed. She einded all his efforts to discover her identity, and remained to him always "An Ellen of the mind"—"A being of the air."

I insert here an additional extract from one of the letters, page 387: I insert here an additional extract from one of the letters, page 387:

"You must not believe for an instant that the shadow of ingratitude ever passed over the least of the favors you have bestowed on me. You would not, if you knew how constitutionally and habitually cold, indifferent and indelent I am, and yet how long and how devotedly I have knelt before the idol of my fancy, the beau ideal of my tanagination, or witnessed the reception of the packet containing the Mirror, and the impetuous seb and flow of the vital current of my heart as the portrait of 'Fitz Green Halleck' met my eye, and I felt the conviction that he is not "A being of the air."

'A being of the sir,'
while for a moment 1 expected to see the curied lip relax, and the spirit of Democritus become nudible. You tell me it is an 'unjy likeness.'
What would you have me believe? Though four or five hundred miles divide us, and in all probability ever will, a space that might veil my blushes, if I should have the grace to blush, yet I will not tell you all I think about it. I would go a pligrimage to look on the magnificent brow and elequent sye, but not for worlds would I one moment brook the satirical mockery which the lower part of the face expresses. I have framed it to prevent it from injury, but it is not my purpose to tell you where I have hung it, nor how often I look at it, nor how impatient I am sometimes with the placid immobility with which it looks on all the fanciful apostrophies and somets addressed to it as pathetic as Petrarch's, and quite as sincere, though, unfortunately, the comparison ends there. And I am net less obliged to you for the Mirror itself. Is it our poet Bryant, who has written the beautiful and appropriate eulogy on your writings, and so gracefully and candidly yielded you the pain! He has written many good things that do honor to his taste and indgment, and this is one of them. I shall always think the better of my humble opinion for its having been originally like Brysni's, especially with regard o'Marco Boszaris' and 'Red Jacket.'

I do not mean to fiatter you, and the opinion of a rustic damsel who has never in her life seen the inside of a ball-room or a theatre, and who has ne pretensions to learning or windom, would be utterly impotent were it not in accordance with the voice of Fame, and by critics and rivals admired."

But I step and close with the closing words of 'A being of the air,'

nired."
But I stop and close with the closing words of the Journal article:
They never met; a wealth of possible happiness was left untouched. " For him the aloe never bloomed."

We can but wonder if she whose thoughts found such natural expression in pootry never, in look-ing back over the years of the past, repeated to herself the lines by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe: Whom first we love, you know, we seldom wed,
Time changes all, and life, indeed, is not
The thing we planned it out ere hope was dead,
But, then, we women cannot choose our lot.

"It might have been—ah! what, I dare not think.
We are all changed. God judges for us best. God help us do our duty and not shrink, And trust in Heaven humbly for the rest." The poet, in writing to a friend on the subject, years afterward, alludes to her as "the heroine of one of my life's most cherished romances, whose memory has heretofere been numbered among the dearest of my inconsiderable joya," and mentions his "exceeding grief and disappointment" at being unable to obtain further clue to her iden-Here at last the mystery is solved—she was Abbie Fianner, of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio.
Pirrssume, Dec. 20, 1874.

TILTON-BEECHER.

The Trial Commenced-New York, Jan. 11.—The crowd attending the Brooklyn City Court-room this morning was as large as ever, and the rush to obtain entrance was something fearful. An hour before the court opened Judge Neilson was on the bench and issuing instructions as to the arrangements of seats, &c., throughout the trial. Judge Shack-elford, of Virginia, accepted the seat beside Judge Neilson. Among the first arrivals were Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moulton. Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, with Mrs. Beecher, came into the court-room about 11 o'clock, and took

seats behind his counsel. Ex-Judge Morris opened the case.

His remarks were simply a resume of the points of Tilton's various statements, already printed several times. He dwelt on such points as the present times. Let dwell on such points at the present time are the present of evelop by their witnesses. He concluded with a warm enlegy of Tilton for his forbearance and magnanimity, and an appeal to the sympathies of the jury. The court adjourned natil te-mosses.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

COUSHATTA AND MAJOR MERRILL.

SENATOR SCHERZ' DEFENCE OF MOBILAW. False Fremites and Erroneous Conclusions.

The Bubble Pricked by the Lance of Senator Morton.

Buncombe Louisiana Resolutions in the House-Passage of the Dipomatic Appropriations,

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1875.

SENATE. Mr. PRATT presented petition of citizens of Eric sounty, Pa., asking the passage House bill Mr. FERRY, of Mich., presented memorial of

citizens of Detroit, asking the passage of the bill defining a gross of matches.

Mr. RELLY, h presenting resolutions in favor of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake railroad, asked that he should have an hour on Friday COUSHATTA MASSACRE. Mr. CLAYTON asked to take up his resolution

calling on the Secretary of War for a copy of the report of Major Merrill on the Coushatta parish disorders. He supposed every Senator would like to have all the attainable information conerning the Louisiana troubles. Mr. MERRIMON objected. Mr. CLAYTON then said he would move to

take it up as soon as the morning business was concluded.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill amending
the act incorporating the National Union Insurance Company of the District of Columbia.
District of Columbia.

MAJOR MERRILL'S REPORT. Mr. CLAYTON called up his resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a copy of Major Merrill's report on the Coushatta dis-Mr. DAVIS asked if this was the same Major Merriii who had in South Carolina and Louis-iana committed outrages on inoffensive citizens, handcuffing them, &c., and who was now under arrest.

Mr. CLAYTON said that Major Merrill was a gallant officer and soldier, who, like every other officer of the army and of the Government who did his duty in the South, was made the subject of phese and misrarresentation.

arrest.
Mt. MERRIMON said he wanted the whole truth in this matter. He wanted the instructions which truth in this matter. He wanted the instructions of General Emory to this officer, under which he assumed to act, and whether, as had been said, he had exceeded his instructions, and who was now under arrest in consequence. He was perfectly willing for the reports of this officer, but he wanted everything else in connection with the subject. but he wanted verything case in connection with the subject.

Mr. W EST said the other side were making all efforts to stop the information in reference to at-fairs in the South. Mr. W. said here in the city of Washington yesterday a direct proposition had been made for the

ASSASSIVATION OF THE PRESIDENT. ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

He then sent to the deek to be read as article from the Washington Capital of yesterday, I was Pistt's, commenting on the statement that amongmous threats of assassinating the Profit and General Sheridan had been made, and saying that the men sitting salely in their armchairs instigating a civil war might find it necessary to protect their own worthless lives in Washington. Mr. W. also had read a communication in the New York Tribune, signed J. H. H., concluding with the intimation that if the President intends to play Crossar he may find his Brutus. Mr. W. then said there was an atmosphere of assassination not only in Washington, but in the great metropolis of the country, and he saked if any Senator would approve of it. great metropolis of the country, and he saked if any Senator would approve of it. Mr. THURMAN said he always laughed when Bombastes Furiose was stamping around. As to Donn Platt's paper he supposed Donn Platt could take care of himself next Sunday. He said it was an imperthence and an insult to ask any Senator on this floor whether he approved of assassination. The American people were not a people who approved of assassination, and this attempt to

get up a cry that assarsination was in the air was the airiest bubble that ever found lodgment in an empty head. [Great hughter.] The VICE PRESIDENT stated to the gal-The VICE PRESIDENT stated to the galleries that they must preserve order, or the rules of the Scants would be enforced.

Mr. CLAFTON having modified his resolution so as to call for the report of Major Merrill on affairs in Latiblana generally, Mr. DAVIS moved to amend by calling also for the reports of Gen. Emory in connection with the same subject.

Mr. MERRIMON submitted an amendment calling for all the orders and the correspondence

Mr. MENKIMON submitted an amendment calling for all the orders and the correspondence of Gen. Emory with reference to the late election in Louisiana, except such as have not heretofore been communicated, which was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. STEVENSON moved that ladies be admitted to the floor, but Mr. HAMILTON oblicated. SCHURZ ON LOUISIANA. BCHURZ ON LOUISIANA.

Mr. SCHURZ then called up his resolution of instruction to Judiciary Committee on Louisiana affairs. He said he approached this subject in no partisan spirit. About to retire to private life, he had no interest in the success of any party except that which all had whose children's fortunes were bound up with that of the Republic. The news was which had come from Louisiana, of an instance which had occurred for the first time in our history had profoundly alarmed him. It had been said that it was premature to discuss this matter in advance of authentic information; but the information which he had was so full that not much more of importance was left.

ance was left.

Mr. S. then reviewed succinctly the proceedings attendant on the meeting of the Louisiana Legislature on Monday last, dwelling fully upon the action of the military in connection therewith. He then said that whenever such an interwith. with. He then said that whenever such an interference as this was successfully carried out, it was an unerring sign of the decline of free institutions. If it is permitted by the Congress of the United States, we may truly say that republican institutions are in danger. He quoted from the Constitution the clause relative to the guarantee of a republican form of government. There was an insurrection in Louisians on the 14th of September, which was promptly put down by the Federal Government, and has never been revived. No one pretends that there was any insurrection against the Kellogg government on the 4th of this month, or that there was any pretence of opposition. The forces of that State government surrounded the State-house. There was no new call on the President by the government nor by the Legislature.

on the President by the government nor by the Legislature.

It was said that the men ejected were not legally elected; that there was trouble brewing; that the Governor had requested the aid of the military to purse the Legislature of illegally seated members; but suppose this was all so, where was the law for it? There can be no other conclusion but that it was a grave and manifest violation of the laws of the Republic. He had the utmost esteem for General Sheridan and his brilliant career, and it was with serrow that he saw such communications emanating from that officer which had met the abhorence of all the lovers of law and liberty in the whole land. If this thing is not condemned how long may it be before a general of the army sits in your chair or in the chair of the presiding officer of the other House, and decides the organization of these bodies, and orders this or that member to be; ejected? If these, repeated violations of the Constitution and of the law are to be passed over them soon the Constitution will be utterly disregarded.

He commented at some length on the condition

over them soon the Constitution of the condition of the South, and said that a polley which gave local self-government to the South, appointed as Federal officers men of character and high qualifications, removed all the disfranchisements of the people, would have had more effect than all the force laws which had been passed, and dwelt the consequences following the policy fications, removed all the disfranchisements of the people, would have had more effect than all the force laws which had been passed, and dwelt upon the consequences following the policy which had been adopted, culminating to-day in the marching of Federal soldiers with fixed bayonets into a legislative hall, deciding contested election cases and organising a Legislature, the Lieutenant General recommending that a whole class of people be declared outlaws, so that he might proceed against them by drum-head courtmartial, and the Secretary of War telegraphing him that "we all of us have confidence in you, and approve of your course." He did not believe that Senators imagined when their reconstruction policy was adopted that such consequences would follow: but it has gone on little by little until now, if you would stop it at all, you must stop it at once. It had been said on this thoor that he who palliated murder in the South was an accomplice. So be it. And he who palliated or justified the recent occurrences was an accomplice in the destruction of the liberties of the Republic. He argued earnestly that the true solution of the difficulties in the South was the establishment of local self-government in all the States. He referred to the predictions made that if the

those predictions had not come to pass. Those States were as orderly as any of the rest, life and property was as much respected. In reference to the cases of intimidation, he said he doubted not that terrorism and intimidation were practiced, but it was not all on one side. He had seen in North Carolina a negro maitreated and stoned by those of his own color because he had announced his intention of supporting the Conservative ticket. There is a law on the statute books probibiting the threats to discharge employees if they vote a certain ticket, yet the United States Government follows this practice wherever its arm reaches in the North and the South, the East and the West. When the day comes that the colored vote will be divided then there will be security, full and complete, for the colored people, for both parties will vie with each other in efforts to secure that vote. This was the exact experience of the adopted citizens, and so would it be with the colored man. He confessed that he preferred the Conservative government of Virginia to the Republican government of Louisians, and he believed the vast majority of the American people would say the same thing. If Virginia and North Carolina and Georgia had been treated as Louisiana had been treated they might have Republican State governments, but what a spectacle they would present He warned Republican Sensiors say to diaregard the public opinion.

per an editorial denouncing the recent acts in Louisiana.

Mr. SARGENT. What paper is it?
Mr. SCHURZ. The Philadelphia Inquirer.
Mr. SCHURZ. The Philadelphia Inquirer.
Mr. SCHURZ. About as Republican paper?
Mr. SCHURZ. About as Republican as meet.
Reyublican papers are now. [Laughter.]
He warned Senators that the public mind could not be diverted from the true questions at issue by a revamping of the old stories of outrages, originated and circulated for political effect. The people would not be deceived, by this; they were beginning to understand that the Southern people could give a better government to themselves than any Federal interference could give them; they were beginning to understand that the law-lessness of power was more dangerous than the law-lessness of the mob; the people sould not be deceived into believing that the Kellogg party had carried the inst election. He then commented on the fact that Marshal Packard acted as the chairman of the Republican campaign committee, and at the same time had, as United States marshal, the control of the United States troops. He believed, and he believed such would be the report of the Congressional committee just from New Orleans, that the Conservatives did carry the last election, and were defrauded of their victory by the returning beard. He then addressed an appeal to the Republican Senators not to attempt to find any justification for what had been dune, not as they valued the priceless inheritance bequeathed to them to triffe with this matter.

Mr. MOBTON midd it was not his purpose to at-

inheritance bequesthed to them to trifle with this matter.

Mr. MORTON said it was not his purpose to attempt any reply to the elaborate and carefully prepared speech just heard. He would say, however, that he was as much is favor of local self-government as he was in a government by the people and for the people, and that a majority of all the people should rule. In some of the States of the South the people meant the white people, the colored people not being recognized as having any rights. Until they are recognized as having all the rights of American citizens there will be and can be no peace. The Senator [Mr. Scauze] had assailed the Fresident for what he termed a grees usurpation on Menday last. When all the information came, in which he was assured would be to-merrow, the Senator would find that he had been acting as a juror when the evidence a gross usurpation on Monday isst. When all the information came, in which he was assured would be to-morrow, the Senator would find that he had been acting as a juror when the evidence was not before him. That Senator had, also, in giving an account of the proceedings which took place in the Legislature on Monday last, and the whole impression given was that Witts and his associates had acted according to law, the report of Gen. Sheridan showed that they had acted throughout in gross violation of law, and he (Mr. M.) was informed that the additional evidence which the President would send in would abow that the proceedings had been more unlawful and outrageous even than stated by Gen. Sheridan. Mr. M. then sent to the deak to be read the statement of Gen. Sheridan.

Mr. M. said this statement of General Sheridan showed that the action of Wilts and his confederates was illegal, and if it succeeded would have been an enormous france. A prominent member of the Conservative party, while this thing was going on, declared on the floor that as soon as it was consummated the McEnery Senate was to be organized, and McEnery was to be installed Governor of Louisiana, and thus the State government of Louisiana, and thus the State government of Monday last. If the President had the right to put down the 1sth of September, had retained their arms and were ready to assist the movement of Monday last. If the President had the right to put down the insurrection be had the right to put down the unrestion by talking of usurpatior. He (Mr. M.) believed General Sheridan stated the truth when he said there was no security for life or property in Louisiana. He then said he would review the bloody history of Louisiana from 1890 down, and he also spoke of the great change in the vote of Georgia from the sorting of the health of we was caused by intimidation, Kellogg in 1872, when installed it would have been the most monstrous fraud of modern times.

He then alluded to the massacres in Grant and Coushatta partishes, which he said were

He then alluded to the massacres in Grant and Coushatta parishes, which he said were justified by many of the newspapers of that State, and acone punished for it. Then we come down to the 14th of September, and on Monday last the same men who were engaged in that affair were secund the State-house ready to repeat it, doternined to wrest it from the Republican party by a faifs and the shot-gun. When the Vicks-warg massacre was heard of in Louisians five hundred men took a steamboat and went to Vicksburg to take part in the fun. They got there too late, but were thanked for their good intentions by the white people. He said this talk against carpet-baggers was bratial and cruel. intentions by the white people. He said this talk against carpet-baggers was brutal and cruel. Who were the carpet-baggers? Many of them had gallantly carried the flag; they had effect the war gone South to go into business. Had they not a right to go there and to hold office if a majority of the people gave it to them? We owe much to these carpet-bag owe much to these carpet-baggers; had it not been for them reconstruction could not have been accomplished, and he protested against the man-ner in which they had been treated. It is said let the colored vote be divided. He had no ob-jection to this, and he supposed it would be di-vided when the Democratic party would prove to the colored man that it was his friend.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Under the call of States bills, &c., were intro-luced, as follows: By Mr. BURLEIGH, of Ill.: Bill authorizing the Light-house Board to construct a light-station at the town of Corry, York county, Ma. T

By Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Conn.: Bill to By Mr. KELLOGG, of Conn.: Bill to fix the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Claims at \$5,000 each. Civil Service Reform. By Mr. SCUDDER, of N. J.: Bill authorizing the appointment of an additional Circuit Judge in the Second Judicial Circuit. Judiciary. By Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of N. Y.: Bill pro-

By Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of N. Y.: fill providing that internal revenue taxes collected in the year 1874 from savings banks having no capital stock, and doing business solely for the benefit of depositors, shall be refunded, so as to place such banks on a par with other savings institutions. To Ways and Means.

By Mr. ScUDDER, of N. J.: Bill authorising the New York Tunnel Company to construct a tunnel of tunnels under the bed of the Hudson river between Jersey City and New York city. Commerce.

By Mr. ARCHER, of Md.: Bill appropriating \$5,000 for the construction, at the Washington navy yard, of a sub marine gun, the invention of By Mr. ARCHER, of Md.: Bill appropriating \$8,000 for the construction, at the Washington navy yard, of a sub-marine gun, the invention of Admiral D. D. Porter. Naval Affaira.

By Mr. VANUE, of N. O.: Joint resolution of the North Carolina Legislature in relation to the payment of pensions to soldiers of the Mexican War. Military Affairs.

By Mr. WALLAUE, of S. C.: Bill to provide for filling the office of Clerk of the United States District Court, at Greenville, South Carolina. Judiciary.

States District Court, at Greenville, South Carolina, Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITE, of Ala.: Bill to provide for the appointment of a Marshal for the District of Alabama. Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that citizens of the United States owe a paramount and primary allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that the said Government is bound to give by law adequate protection in all the rights of citizenship, Judiciary.

By Mr. SYPHER, of La.; Bill to provide for the construction of a telegraph line between

By Mr. Siffick, of La.; Bill to provide for the construction of a telegraph line between Washington, D. C., and Boston, Massachusetts, and to operate the same by the United States Goyernment. Post Offices and Post Roads. By Mr. BERRY, of Ohio: Bill to abolish the office of Lieutenant General of the United States army. Military Affairs. By Mr. MAYNARD, of Tenn.: Bill to amend the national bank act. Banking and Currency. States army. Military Affairs.

By Mr. MA YNARD, of Tenn.: Hill to amend the national bank act. Banking and Currency. By Mr. HA WLEY, of Ill.: Joint restolution reciting that at the election held in November, 1872, in Leuisiana, William P. Kellogg elaimed to be elected Governor; that be, and other officers holding under him, have since exercised all the functions of their several officer; that the President of the United States, in a special message to Congress on January 22, 1873, invited statestion to the Louisiana question, and to the fact that the courts had recognized the validity of the Rellogg government, and that unless Congress ordered otherwise the President would continue to recognize the Kellogg government; that at Kellogg's suggestion the President furnished United States troops, and as Congress has not taken any action, and therefore resolving that the existing government in Louisiana, as represented by W. P. Kellogg as Governor, is the lawful government of said State; that said government is republican in form, and that Kellogg should be sustained by the United States forces when they are called upon to do so; and that persons who have been guilty of disturbances should be punished. Judelary Committee.

By fir. FIELD, of Mich.: Bill supplemental to the act for the resumption of specie payments.

By Mr. Firito, of mich. But appropriate the act for the resumption of specie payments. Hanking and Currency.

By Mr. HANCOUK, of Texas: Bill to transfer providing for a peace conference in Philadelphia in 1876. Judiciary. By Mr. KASSON, of Iowa: Bill supplementary by Mr. A ASOLY, or lowe: Bill supplementary to the act for the resumption of specie payment and to regulate the value of legal-tender notes. Ways and Means. By Mr. LUTTRELL, of Cal.: Bill for the im-provement of the Sacramento river, Cal. Com-

merce.

By Mr. PAGE, of Cal.: Bill for the improvement of the San Joaquin river, Cal. Commerce.

By Mr. CHIPMAN, of D. C.: Bill to repeal the act giving the assent of Congress to the subscription by the District of Columbia to the stock of the Piedment and Potomae Emilroad Com-

of the Fledmont and Potomae Hairoad Com-pany.

Also, bill providing for a general and consoli-dated index of the laws and other records in the effice of the recorder of deeds.

Also, bill authorizing the recorder of deeds to appoint a deputy recorder and to legalize the acts of the late acting deputy.

Also, a bill to prevent cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia. All the above bills were referred to the District Committee.

By Mr. WHITE, of Ala: Bill to cheapen tele-graphic communication and to prevent telegraph monopolies. Judiciary.

rank of civil engineers in the navy. Naval Affairs.
Mr. DAWES, of Mass., rising to a question of privilege, had read the testimony of Mr. Charles Abert, taken by the Committee on Ways and Means, in relation to the Pacific Mail subsidy. He having reduced to answer cortain questions, Mr. DAWES moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms take him into custody and bring him to the bar of the House, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

The resolution was adopted, and in a few moments Mr. Abert appeared at the bar of the House, when the resolution was read to him by the Speaker.

Mr. Abert said that he had no desire to place himself in the attitude of being in contempt; but

(See Third Page.)